

THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

P. M. BRICE, J. Q. DAVIS, PROPRIETORS.
P. M. BRICE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888.

At last accounts, Governor Foraker, having eaten up all the rebels, was trying to swallow himself.

JOHN SHEPHERD had better look to his laurels, Chandler is now the champion heavy weight bloody shirt waver.

DANIEL MANNING began life in a newspaper office and ended as Secretary of the Treasury. See what we are coming to.

The Republicans can be depended upon to do away with the surplus. Senator Blair, in addition to a big chunk for schools, wants to appropriate a large sum for a colored exposition.

The most desperate device now being used against Lamar is that he will not do his share of the work. It is said that the Justices of the Supreme Court hold this view. How they know this or what they have to do with it is not stated.

The Abbeville Medium criticizes the Legislature for many sins of omission and commission. Where was the Editor of the Medium when these sins were committed? Was it about the time he was running up the railroad plying "poor old Fairfield?"

An interesting pension case has arisen in Georgia. A wounded Confederate soldier has become insane and is now in the asylum, maintained at the public expense. Application has been made for a pension, also. A decision has not been rendered, but it would seem that maintenance in the asylum would be considered as a substitute for the pension.

SOUTH CAROLINA wants white settlers as much as anything else. The best way to secure them is to give the State the benefit of abundant advertising. Our climate is unexcelled. Our agricultural products are of all kinds—tropical and temperate. Our lands are cheap, and immigrants who desire to buy cheap farms capable of the greatest possibilities should be induced to come here.

The great strike among the employees of the Reading Railway and mines has caused coal to reach a high price and a famine is feared. There are thousands of tons of coal in England and Nova Scotia to be had cheap. Yet by our restriction system people must freeze while capitalists and Knights of Labor display their stubbornness. This is another instance of the beauties of the tariff.

Let the people of the State give the University scheme a fair trial. We believe it was designed not to "head off" anybody or anything, but to give the people of the State, and especially the farmers, better facilities for practical instruction, and at much less cost than could be done by separate colleges. We believe that the Legislature, the trustees and the faculty of the University were actuated by patriotic and commendable motives. Should we come to any other conclusion we shall not hesitate to say so.

If Greenville has anything in the line of business to boast about, we can't see it. Her business men certainly do not believe in printer's ink. They look as if they desired keep their business to themselves and do not advertise. Enterprise and advertising should go together and always do in live communities.—Abbeville Medium.

Without going in the question of the amount of business done by Greenville, the above paragraph is as full of sense as an egg is of meat. How is it in Winnsboro? The advertisements in a paper of any place show the enterprise of that place, by showing to strangers the live, progressive spirit of its merchants, and a paper without such advertisements conclusively shows that the merchants and the town are dead. There is food for thought in the paragraph of the Medium.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate directed against the continuance of the internal revenue tax on whiskey and tobacco. Senator Brown possesses much judgment and much coal and iron property, and in our opinion he loves not the internal revenue less but the tariff more. If it is true that internal revenue tax is a war measure, no less true is it that the high protective tariff is a war measure of the most objectionable kind, which lays its hands on about four thousand articles. We would be glad to see taxes of all kinds reduced, but we hope Congress will turn its attention to tariff first, in spite of Senator Brown and his convict coal mines. He is rich enough now to let those who have been paying tribute to him so long have a chance to get manufactured products a little more cheaply. Turn about is fair play, Mr. Brown.

The Cotton Factory.

The only objection as far as we know that is urged against a cotton factory is poverty. Let us look at this. The Winnsboro National Bank has now on deposit \$35,000 more than it ever had since its organization fifteen years ago. Now somebody owns this money. Who is it? The merchants of Winnsboro and the people who trade here—they own the money. We take it that this money is not owed or it would not be lying in bank. Where then is the objection that we are too poor? We can build that factory if we try, and let us do it. A factory would not be a panacea for all the commercial ills that we are heir to, but it would be a most strengthening tonic. We want a factory bad, and we want it now.

—FOR FRAGRANCE, ELEGANCE AND DURABILITY, SATURDAY MORNING COLOGNE. MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

Col. Jno. P. Thomas.

Col. John P. Thomas, who has edited the Register since June, 1887, has relinquished the editorship of that paper. Col. Thomas and the proprietor found themselves at variance in reference to the guarantee of the Canal bonds by the city of Columbia, the question involving principles of legislation to which Col. Thomas could not assent.

The press of the State suffers a serious loss by his withdrawal, and the many readers of the Register will regret that duty, as he conceived it, impelled him to sever his relation with it. Col. Thomas is a scholarly man and a chaste and ready writer. Under his guidance the Register had attained a degree of eminence and power hardly achieved before. He sought to do the work of "the independent journalist" in presenting the truth, and with this in view he always expressed his convictions of right as he understood it. We trust his withdrawal from journalism will only be temporary.

Chandler's Cant.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the Senate looking to the appointment of an investigating committee to examine into the alleged obstruction of colored voters in a recent municipal election at Jackson, Miss. The bill was introduced when this bill was introduced was that the United States marshal and some other government officers were engaged in the alleged intimidation. Chandler knows as well as any man that the United States government has nothing whatever to do with a municipal election held under the laws of any State. But that makes no difference to a man steeped in sectional hatred. By its introduction, he wants to make political capital for the Presidential campaign in the first place and it gave him an opportunity to stab Lamar in the back in the second place, which he did with all the venom in his power. No one objects to a thorough investigation by the proper authorities of the alleged outrages at Jackson, but we think all liberty-loving people will view with alarm any interference by the United States government, which is clearly unwarranted by the Constitution.

The ostensible purpose of the bill is investigation, and Democratic Senators made slight objection to it, but the principle underlying it is radically wrong and should have been fought by them to their last.

The Two Constitutions.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: If Mr. Lamar had been making a present to the Pope, he might have sent a copy of the Constitution, as President Cleveland did, but it would most likely have been the Confederate Constitution, which he declared in 1862 to be "instructive with immortal life." And if Mr. Lamar had sent a copy of the Confederate Constitution he would have sent an instrument which so clearly resembles the Federal Constitution that the Pope, unless thoroughly conversant with American politics would have been compelled to put on his spectacles to detect the difference.

The fact of the matter is that the people of the South were not fighting against the Constitution, but against what they considered the erroneous interpretation of that Constitution by the Republican party, and the only changes they made were of two kinds, the first intended to clear up ambiguous language by giving their own interpretation, and the second to introduce improvements which are demanded by a very large portion of the people of the United States to-day. Even upon the subject of slavery the Confederate Constitution only made more definite what had been claimed by the South under the old Constitution. It expressly forbade the slave trade which the old Constitution did not.

But leaving aside slavery, which is dead and gone, the new features of the Confederate Constitution were in every respect admirable. We shall enumerate the most important.

The President to hold office for six years and not to be re-eligible.

The President to have the right to veto any part of a bill and to approve of the rest. Such an amendment is demanded to-day in order to prevent such obnoxious jobs as river and harbor bills.

No bill to pertain to more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

Bills appropriating money from the treasury not required by the heads of bureaus for routine business to be passed by two-thirds vote of both houses.

No bounties to be given, and no duties to be collected, except for revenue; none to promote or foster any branch of industry.

No extra compensation to contractors or agents after the contract has been made or service rendered. Cabinet officers may be permitted by Congress to sit on the floor of either house and discuss any measures pertaining to their respective departments. This is an imitation of the custom in England.

For a further examination of the two instruments the reader may consult the "deadly parallel" columns in President Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

It will be seen by the above that the United States to-day would profit by a liberal incorporation, into their Constitution, of principles enunciated in that instrument which the Globe-Democrat thinks that Mr. Lamar would desire to present to his Holiness the Pope.

A copy of the Confederate Constitution by the way would not be so inappropriate from the fact that all the powers of Europe the States of the Church were best disposed to the South.

—H. H. P., or HUI'S Hepatic Panacea cures Sick Headache in 30 minutes. For Constipation it has no equal. MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

OUR EXCHANGES.

A Correspondent of the Laurensville Herald writes in this strain. But we don't blame the young people for loving, and when they love, for marrying. We, too, were young once, and in those by-gone days we loved, too; and now that we are growing old, we regret that we did not follow the love of our boyish heart and marry. So, boys, we advise you to marry while you are young. When you get old and have lost the elastic spirits of youth, you won't think of love so much as now, and let me tell you, a bachelor's lodgings are lonesome and dreary.

(Natchez Observer.)

It is well enough to condemn evil practices; but there is no use to exaggerate them, as Mr. Monteith, of Columbia, does. The practice of carrying concealed weapons is too prevalent, but it is not by any means general among the whites. On the contrary, it is exceptional. We do not believe there is a State officer that carries a pistol, nor a solicitor either. If Mr. Monteith knows of one or more who do, let him give their names, and not cast suspicion upon the whole of them by his general charges.

(New York Star.)

The issue between the two great parties, thanks to President Cleveland, is clearly defined. The Democrats favor a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; the Republicans advocate a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue. The one believes in a government that protects the rich, that the rich may care for the poor; the other favors a government that, knowing no classes, gives equal rights to all. "Take care of the pennies," said the wiseacre, and the pennies will take care of themselves. The proverb, so good for private economy, is good for political affairs. The millionaire will look out for himself.

REMEMBER, PLEASE,
Cures sick headache in twenty minutes.
MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

Another Max at Last is Rewarded.
David C. Meason is the lucky man that held one-tenth of ticket No. 69,368 which drew the second capital prize of \$50,000 from the monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Nov. 8. It was his first venture, and comes as a God-send to Mr. Meason as he was depending on his daily labor to support his family. His former residence was in New Orleans. The night before he was to ship his household goods to this place a fire occurred and burned everything. He is a worthy and exemplary man.—Blossed (Ind.) Free Press, Dec. 6.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost weight and inferior phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Sold by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin, Grocers.

FINE WINES

—AND—

WHISKIES.

—O—

Pure Cognac Brandy, (Imported.)

Pure Jamaica Rum, (Imported.)

Pure Scotch Whiskey, (Imported.)

Pure Champagne, (Imported.)

Pure Old Port Wine, (Imported.)

Pure Old Sherry Wine, (Imported.)

Pure Old Holland Gin, (Imported.)

Ross' Royal Ale, (Imported.)

Bass' Belfast Ale, (Imported.)

Pure Old Kentucky Whiskys,

Pure Old New England Rum,

Pure Malt Whisky,

Pure N. C. Corn Whisky,

Ginger Brandy,

Blackberry Brandy,

Export Beer,

Hostetter's Bitters,

Carolina Tolu,

Tolu Rocka Rye,

Gin and Duche,

an plenty of

PLANTATION WHISKIES, &c., &c.

—AT—

F. W. HABENICHT'S.

A Woman from Austria.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farm-house. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of SEIGEL'S SYRUP, (Shaker Extract of Roots) which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a change for the better. My last illness began June 3d, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured; and oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for SEIGEL'S SYRUP (Shaker Extract of Roots). Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlet; but now, whenever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me a copy of the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding district to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang, which is rung in our place when anybody is dead, we thought surely it was for her; but Seigel's Syrup and Pills (Shaker Extract of Roots) saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup. MARIA HAAS. Shaker Medicines are now being sold in all parts of the world, and are working wonders, as shown in the above case. A. J. WHITE, 54 Warren St., New York.

THE

New Millinery Store

STILL AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED, THE LAST lot of Winter Millinery Goods. As the season is advanced they will be sold at a

SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST

Children's Woolen Goods, such as Saques and Hoods. Ladies wishing Hats can be suited both in the latest styles and prices, as our motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MRS. J. D. MCCARLEY.

THIS PAPER may be found on the 2nd and 4th corners of the intersection of the streets.

January 9, 1888.

January 10, 1888.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person maintain control of the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."


Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. O'LEARY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. J. E. LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bk. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 35 years. By the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. It takes place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December).

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO

WIN A FORTUNE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 7, 1888.—213th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are TEN DOLLARS ONLY. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenth, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. \$150,000.
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000. 50,000.
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000. 20,000.
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000. 20,000.
4 MEDIUM PRIZES OF 5,000. 20,000.
20 PRIZES OF 1,000. 20,000.
500 do 500. 250,000.
1,000 do 300. 300,000.
500 do 200. 100,000.
500 do 100. 50,000.